

STEVENS ON BLOUNT.

DIGNIFIED ANSWER OF THE
DIPLOMAT.

False Statements in the Report of
Cleveland's Man Friday
Pointed Out.

AUGUSTA, (Me.), Nov. 29. — Ex-Minister Stevens gives the following answer to Commissioner Blount:

"A deep sense of obligation to my country and a Minister's duty to defend an insult threatened against a struggling American colony, planted as righteously and firmly on the North Pacific Isles as our Pilgrim Fathers established themselves on Plymouth Rock, demand that I make answer to the astounding misrepresentations and untruths of Commissioner Blount's report on Hawaiian affairs. Not wishing to be severe on a neophyte in diplomacy, with little knowledge of the world's affairs outside of his own country, sent on a very peculiar errand amid currents and quicksands entirely unknown to him, I say that he has been partly a victim of circumstances, having been caught in the meshes and snares adroitly prepared for him by the cunning advisers of the fallen Liliuokalani and by the shrewd, sharp, long-experienced British diplomatic agent, whose aims and hopes Blount has served so well, and without the least suspicion that he was aiding ultra-British interests even more than he was helping Hawaiian monarchists.

"It is clear enough from Blount's manner from the day of his arrival at Honolulu, as well as by his letter to the Department of State written shortly after, that he designed, at whatever cost, to repudiate the views and acts of the recently terminated Administration, and that in order to do so he must impugn the action of Minister Stevens and the commander of the United States steamer Boston.

"A total stranger, it was impossible for Mr. Blount to know how unfitting it was for him to take up his quarters where he was certain to be surrounded by royalists and where the supporters of the Provisional Government would be reluctant to go.

"As a precautionary safeguard against shutting out Americans from ready access to Commissioner Blount a wealthy and highly respectable widow lady of the American colony was ready to grant the use of her house to Mr. and Mrs. Blount, the commissioner to pay the same amount it would have cost him to live at the Royalist Hotel. This polite offer of an American resident to an American Commissioner did not originate with the Provisional Government, nor did the Provisional Government have anything whatever to do with the proposed arrangement.

"The committee of three American citizens, born and educated in the United States, men who had not taken part in the revolutionary proceedings of the previous weeks, went on board the ship when that vessel came into the harbor, and at the request of the three American gentlemen I introduced them to Mr. Blount. His manner of receiving their visit repelled them and they asked me to state the reasons why it would not be pleasant to him and better for all concerned not to go to the Royalist Hotel, but to take up his residence on neutral ground, where he would be master of his own surroundings.

"As delicately as I could, I stated the offer of the committee of his countrymen, pointing out to him that by accepting their proposal he would be near the archives of the Legation, which he could conveniently use, and which I would be pleased to at once place at his disposal. Brusquely, he refused the courteous and honestly intended offer of his countrymen and at once placed himself among royalists and ultra-British surroundings.

"All insinuations and implications in Blount's report that I was averse to his access to the Legation records is a shameless perversion of facts. I took to him the printed dispatches of Minister Merrill to Secretary Bayard and the printed records of the then recently adjourned Legislature, containing the recorded votes for and against the lottery, the recorded votes as to the recent changes of Ministers and an official copy of the lottery charter—evidence of decisive value if he had really come to Honolulu for any other purpose than to convict Harrison's administration and the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee of hasty and ill-advised action in January and February last.

"His manner, while allowing me to leave these important documents in his room, showed that he cared not to receive them, and the general drift of his reply indicates that he did not even read them. Under date of April 21st he says he disapproved of the request of the Provisional Government that the American forces be landed for drill. I here affirm that the Provisional Government never made such a request. The Provisional Government followed the exact course followed under the monarchy."

Referring to Blount's assertion that he put an end to the Hawaiian anxiety about Japanese encroachments, Stevens recites in detail numerous interviews with the Japanese Minister prior to Blount's arrival, and says Blount's claim is pure assumption.

He continues: "In Blount's report, as given to the press, I find the following: 'Two leading members of the committee, Messrs. Thurston and Smith, growing uneasy as to the safety of their persons, went to Minis-

ter Stevens to know if he would protect them in the event of their arrest by the authorities, to which he gave his assent.' It is enough to say that there is not a semblance of truth in this assertion of Blount, made by him without his ever having hinted it to me, or made any inquiry of me on the subject. He thus gives the signature of his indorsement to a charge I never even heard of until I found it in Blount's printed report.

"He says that the response to the call of the Committee of Safety to land men from the Boston does not appear in the files of the Legation. The meaning of this insinuation is obvious enough to say that there never was any such document. I received the invitation of the Committee of Safety for what it was worth, as I received other information on the same subject. I should have requested Captain Witte to have landed his force even had not the committee requested it.

"Blount squarely asserts that I promised to aid the Committee of Safety by force. This is emphatically and categorically untrue. In reply to rival parties at different times, whether representatives of the Queen or her opponents, my answer was always the same—that the force should not land until danger should be plainly imminent, and then only to protect American life and property; and to no one did I ever hint that I could, or would, recognize any but the de facto Government, whether monarchical or republican, as I said in my letter to Secretary Gresham. I here reaffirm that the royalists and their opponents had equal access to the Legation and to its official head.

"The best answer to the baseless charge that I promised to use force against the Queen, is the order of Captain Witte to his officers and men to remain passive, and that no force was used, though the Queen through her Ministers strongly requested it hours before the Provisional Government was recognized by me and all the other diplomatic representatives in Honolulu."

Stevens states that he had no knowledge of the meeting of the Committee of Safety at the residence of Henry Waterhouse on January 16th, and his first information as to the persons at that meeting was obtained from Blount's report. Regarding the expectations and hopes of the Queen and her representatives on the exciting days of January 16th and 17th, and the views and hopes of her opponents, Stevens quotes the Queen's letter to him, the report of Captain Witte to the Navy Department, and the order of Captain Witte to Commander Scrimshaw, to show that the landing of the troops was to protect the Legation and the lives and property of American citizens and to preserve order.

"The copy of the call of the Committee of Safety, which Blount insinuates I wished to conceal from him, had been promptly forwarded to Washington in January, and was in the printed pamphlet of the State Department documents ordered published by the Senate, a copy of which I supposed Blount must have brought with him when he came to the Islands.

"As soon as this astute Commissioner ascertained that Neumann was in full accord with Spreckels for Liliuokalani's restoration to the throne, at once Blount learned that Neumann is a 'right down' good fellow. So much for the conclusive evidence that Spreckels, Neumann and Blount were then, as now, rowing in the same boat, and closely linked in a conspiracy to damage the action of Harrison's Administration and the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs on the question of annexation."

Stevens devoted considerable space to showing the disreputable character of the persons furnishing the affidavits to Blount, being especially severe on John F. Colburn, A. P. Peterson, Charles L. Hopkins and Dr. Trousseau. He says:

"The testimony of hundreds of such would not counterbalance the words of Minister Thurston, President Dole and Henry Waterhouse among honest men who know the respective parties. As to Wilson, the queen's favorite for many years, whom Blount attempts to whitewash, I will not soil these pages by giving even the notorious facts in his regard.

"As to my recognition of the Provisional Government, I reaffirm what I said in my recent letter to Secretary Gresham. Queen Liliuokalani inaugurated a revolution, attempting to destroy the constitution by revolutionary means. From Saturday afternoon, January 14th, to January 16th, there was no Government in Honolulu except in the united and self-possessed attitude of the citizens, who assembled in the great mass meeting of January 16th and consummated their efforts for law and order by the establishment of the Provisional Government on the 17th which was promptly acknowledged by all foreign representatives who were familiar with the circumstances of its creation. It was nearly fifty hours after Liliuokalani and her favorites had destroyed her throne by a revolutionary outbreak when the men of the Boston landed.

"JOHN L. STEVENS.

"AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 29, 1893."

The New Australia.

SYDNEY, Nov. 20.—Active arrangements are being made by the Sydney officers of the New Australia Co-operative Settlement Association for the early dispatch of another contingent of 200 emigrants to Paraguay. The pioneers who left Sydney by the Royal Tar on 16th July arrived at Monte Video on 12th September, and at the settlement on 4th October. A batch of 200 single men, mostly sturdy bushmen, have been selected from the 3000 members waiting to leave.

VALLEJO, Nov. 26.—Word has been received of the passing of a successful mental and moral examination of Commodore Joseph Skerrett, U. S. N., to the grade of Rear-Admiral, to which high office he will be presented upon retirement of Rear-Admiral John Irwin, U. S. N., April 15, 1894.

WORLD'S FAIR SAMOANS

RETURNING HOME ON THE
SCHOONER VINE.

Their Experiences in San Francisco—
Six of Them Desert—Their Fond-
ness for Beer.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The schooner Vine was telephoned off Diamond Head at 9 o'clock last evening. She has on board the Samoans who have been to the World's Fair, and is taking them back to their home. The San Francisco Examiner of Nov. 29th had the following article about the Vine and her passengers:

H. J. Moors, absolute king of two mixed tribes, ruling monarch of the islands of Nassau and Sophia, the heaviest property-owner in Samoa, and prospective partner of Buffalo Bill, is in trouble with this Government. The monarch of all he surveys on the other side of the equator is being interfered with by Uncle Sam's Treasury Department, and his crowns and scepters will not aid him a particle in getting a lot of his subjects out of the country in an irregular way.

Mr. Moors made a big hit on the Midway Plaisance of Chicago's white city with a troupe of island dancers. They left home with no desire in the way of raiment beyond a *lano-lano*, or a strip of tapa, no epicurean longings for aught more delicate than roast pig and breadfruit. When they were forced to travel they were content to walk and paddle their own canoes. Now they are on their return, with ideas greatly changed. They wear fore-and-aft caps, four kinds of jewelry, yellow shoes and blazers, have developed an appreciation for beer and the wine that sparkles, and are fond of horse, cable, electric and steam cars as means of locomotion.

MOORS' OBLIGATION.

All this civilization has been thrust upon them in seven months, and some of them think seven months of such experience far from enough.

That is partly the cause of King Moors' trouble with the Government. When he was granted permission to land his dancers here he was bonded to return them all whence they came after they should have ceased to be residents of the Midway. To fulfill this contract he chartered the schooner Vine, a trim craft of 222 tons burden, originally intended for pleasure cruising around the world, but transformed into a trader as more in keeping with the owner's purse. The Vine carries a crew of five forward, and when it came to adding the king and his family, two guests and twenty-nine islanders to a considerable cargo of lumber, things in the schooner's interior were somewhat cramped. A cook-house was rigged on deck, and bunks were built three deep on top of the lumber for the islanders. The trouble came Monday night when six of the islanders deserted.

SHOCKING DANCERS ENTICED AWAY.

They were inveigled away up town by some cheap amusement caterers, who deluded them with promises of a lifetime of deerstalkers, gaudy blazers, jewelry, beer and street-car rides. They danced the siva (which is an extravagant cousin to the Hawaiian hula), in their own naive way, and by so doing chased so many ladies out of the house in which they performed that the managers conceived they had a strong card—as long as the police did not interfere. Consequently the bait was doubled, and the defaulting six did not return to the Vine, which Captain Von Dahlerm had cleared to sail today.

Mr. Moors was off on a hunt for his subjects when two of the crew learned that they would have to surrender their forecastle bunks to the mates, owing to the crowded condition of the cabins, and sooner than take up quarters with the natives they notified Shipping Commissioner Gwin that the cubic air section of the passenger ship law was about to be violated. This law calls for 110 cubic feet of sleeping room for each passenger, and when the Vine's accommodations were measured she was found wanting. There were seventeen people booked for one section which afforded proper room for only eleven, and the other compartment was nearly as bad.

DETAINED FOR TWO CAUSES.

Commissioner Gwin invoked the

aid of Collector Wise, and that official at once detailed Inspector Holmes to hold the schooner until the law should be complied with. Captain Von Dahlerm had no trouble in satisfying one of the two notices served on him—the one in relation to quarters. He simply moved a ton or two of the islanders' trunks into the cabin and made a deck load of two or three thousand feet of lumber. This gave the passengers room to stand upright and also increased the dimensions of their apartments to the size requisite for their numbers.

Looking after the dancers necessary to complete the number the King was obligated to take away from American soil was more in Moors' line than Von Dahlerm's, and this task Moors was still engaged in at a late hour last night. If the runaways are not captured today it is the intention to try and secure permission for the Vine to put to sea, leaving the missing natives to be sent down by steamer.

STANFORD AND BERKELEY

The Great Foot Ball Game Ends
in a Score of 6 to 6.

The foot ball game between Stanford and Berkeley Universities, that was played on Thanksgiving Day, was a grand success as far as a crowd and a noise went, but in the matter of victory it was a failure, as each side scored six points, ending the game in a tie.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 people were present, in a drizzling rain, to witness the blue and gold and the cardinal struggle against each other. The former, worn by the Stanford boys, was slightly the favorite in the opinion of those who are supposed to know, but they couldn't pull the game off, although they did succeed in tying it.

George Carter, of Seattle, a son of the late H. A. P. Carter and a former member of the Yale foot ball team, refereed the game. His expenses from Seattle to San Francisco and back were paid by the two teams.

Each team had a brass band of forty-two pieces, and each individual supporter of the two elevens had a tin horn, ranging in size from six inches to four feet. The noise was deafening, and as each good play was made the "brass would crash and the trumpets would bray" and pandemonium would be let loose. When the game ended each side made all the noise it possibly could, and rolled down town in its coach to "paint the town" in the evening. The tie will probably be played off soon.

DEATH OF MRS. RYAN.

An Old Kamaaina Passes Away
Last Evening.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Mrs. Amelia Ryan, the wife of the late W. P. Ryan of this city, died last evening at her residence, on Punchbowl street. Mrs. Ryan had been ill for two years, and her disease at last culminated in dropsy, the immediate cause of death.

Mrs. Ryan was born in Woolwich, England, in the year 1818, and was consequently, seventy-five years old. She came here with her husband in 1851, and has been a resident of the islands ever since. She leaves two sons, Alfred and Edward.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from her late residence.

The Hamakua Well.

Mr. McCandless, the well-borer, returned to Paauilo on the steamer Kinau yesterday. He took with him an instrument made specially for him by the Honolulu Iron Works, to be used in straightening the artesian well that he is boring at the Hamakua Mill. When he had reached the depth of 155 feet, his drill was deflected by a crack in the rock. He expects to strike water when he reaches the depth of 260 feet, which will be in about three weeks.

Prof. W. T. Brigham returned on the Mariposa Wednesday, after several months absence in the Colonies. He brought with him a number of additions to the Bishop Museum.

The Kawaihau Seminary pupils will repeat the Thanksgiving entertainment on Thursday evening, December 28, at the school. A small admittance fee will be charged and the public are cordially invited.

Three of the leading members of the Kamehameha Glee Club left Thursday on the steamer Mariposa to sing at the Midwinter Fair. They are: Matthew Kane, J. W. binemakiki, and Wm. C. Manaole, the favorite warbler of the Kamehameha Club.

TARIFF AND NAVY.

WHAT THE MESSAGE SAYS

ON THOSE POINTS.

He Advocates Economy in the Matter
of Building New Vessels, as
Money is Scarce in
the Treasury.

Economy in public expenditures is a duty that cannot innocently be neglected by those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses.

After a hard struggle, tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty; an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow citizens, and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people.

After full discussion, our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation.

While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up amongst us which, in justice and fairness, call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in the present tariff charges upon the necessities of life.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise.

This cannot be while Federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the prices of our manufactured products within our own borders acts not only to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens.

The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. There follows a suspension of work in factories, a discharge of employees and distress in the homes of our workmen. Even if the often disproven assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workmen leads them to quickly discover that their steady employment permitted by free raw materials is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional Committee embodying tariff reforms on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation will, in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government.

THE NAVY.
The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. There have been revolutions calling for vessels to protect American interests in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentina and Brazil, while the condition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships.

Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring, even in countries having the largest experience in naval ship-building.

The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor agreed upon. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome. As a result of the experience acquired by ship-builders and designers and material men, it is believed that the dates when the vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reasonable accuracy.

Great guns, rapid-fire guns, torpedoes and powder are being promptly supplied.

While I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, I cannot refrain from the suggestion that Congress should carefully take into account the number of finished vessels in our hands and the depleted condition of our treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

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IN THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

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To Whom it may Concern.

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fore given to J. PINAO to act for me under power of attorney is hereby revoked.

WM. CHAS. ELIA.

Nov. 27th, 1893. 1184-2

Hawaiian Annual.

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